

THREE FALLS MAR RUNNING OF SUBURBAN

Stromboli Wins While
Norse King Breaks
Leg and Is Shot.

JOCKEYS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Turner Charged with Re-
sponsibility for Acci-
dent, but Not Held.

RACE NOT TRULY RUN

Big Crowd Gets One Thrill After
Another in Sport at
Belmont Park.

By HERBERT.

August Belmont's Stromboli won the twenty-ninth Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park yesterday, but death lurked in the running, and Norse King, F. B. Lemaire's good three-year-old, was the victim. A kindly Providence spared the lives of three jockeys, who were tossed under the feet of the flying field round the turn when Norse King crashed down and Tartar and Top Hat fell over him in a sickening heap.

Fully twenty thousand men and women, by far the biggest mid-week crowd of the season, attracted by the lure of a race, rich in turf history, gasped, shuddered and cheered in turn as thrill followed thrill and sensation followed sensation from one end of the afternoon to the other. The sun fairly blistered, but hardly more than the sport, with its accidents, thrilling finishes and defeat of six favorites.

The McGartt brothers, Tommy and Johnny, and little McKee were the boys who faced death but escaped even serious injury as a miracle. Tommy suffered a deep gash on his right thigh and a strained shoulder, but the other two were even more fortunate, and Johnny accepted a mount in the last race and finished third, too, on John Sanford's Sevilian.

Turner Blamed for Accident.

Turner, who rode Stromboli, was charged by Tommy McGartt with being responsible for the accident, and the boy so told the stewards, but they accepted the evidence of the patrol judge, who testified that there was no serious crowding, and confirmed the running without even calling on Turner for an explanation. Later they went to the jockey room to get the evidence of some of the other boys. None seemed to be positive, apart from Johnny McGartt, that Turner was to blame, so Algenon Duingerfeld said "there was nothing to be done."

As a matter of fact, there was nothing to be done after the race had been confirmed, as it would have been a mockery of the rules to punish the boy without disqualifying his mount. No doubt Turner was warned to be more careful in the future, but warnings apparently are of no avail. His rough riding at Aqueduct was cause for comment on more than one occasion. He escaped punishment over there as he did at Belmont Park yesterday, but it is not likely that he will escape if he offends again, for as a number of close followers of the turf were heard to remark:

"There'll be little short of murder around here if that boy is not made to ride more cleanly."

The story of the accident may best be told perhaps in Johnny McGartt's own words, minus, unfortunately, his rich Southern accent. He was a little pale, but as cool and collected as if it was quite the ordinary thing to escape instant death. He said:

McGartt Tells His Story.

"Say, I just lay crunched up there and seemed to see nothing but flying hoofs, as those other two horses stumbled over me and my mount. I had sense enough to lie still, but it seemed a long time, and I kept wondering if the next second would be my last."

"It was a nice sensation to get up and realize that I could walk and talk. I'm awful sorry for Mr. Lemaire. He lost a good horse, for Norse King broke his leg and they'll have to shoot him."

"You see, I made the running going up the backstretch, but when Buxton moved up to me on the outside with money rounding the turn I decided to take back the little and save Norse King for the run through the stretch. Then all of a sudden Stromboli knocked my horse against the rail and down we went. I don't say that Turner did it deliberately, but he certainly was responsible for the accident. I guess it was up to the whole race. Norse King was running easily, and I am sure he could have won, and now the poor fellow is dead."

Johnny McGartt was right. The accident did miss up the race. Stromboli was a good horse yesterday, and might have won in any case, but a shadow hangs over his victory. L. S. Thompson's Borwick, which was running strongly in a good position, appeared to be badly hampered, while

WARNED BY MORGAN CASE

Du Ponts Will Sell Explosives
Only to Known Persons.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, July 14.—As a direct result of the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Du Pont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., issued orders to all its employees to-day to sell explosives only to customers concerning whose identity they are certain.

The order applies to thousands of clerks, salesmen, managers of branch offices and keepers of magazines throughout the country, and marks the first step taken by any of the great ammunition concerns to prevent their products falling into the hands of irresponsible persons.

JOHN D., GUARDED, SLIPS OFF AT NIGHT

Foreigner Who "Wished to See Him" Only Incident in Start for Cleveland.

After remaining at Tarrytown a week longer than he had intended, because of the shooting of J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller slipped away from Pocantico Hills last evening in a closed touring car, heavily guarded. Earlier in the day a truckload of trunks and boxes left the estate. He got aboard the Lake Shore Limited at Harmon-on-Hudson.

Half a dozen persons accompanied the oil king to the station platform. Most of them were bodyguards, who cleared a circle about their employer and refused to let any one step across it. A short foreigner, carrying a satchel, attempted to break through the cordon "to have a word with Mr. Rockefeller." He finally was dissuaded.

It is believed that Mr. Rockefeller is going to Cleveland. His son and family will leave Seal Harbor, Me., for there to-night.

BRYAN GIVES UP PRESIDENCY PLAN

Major Dickinson Says So—Com-
moner Will Boon Dry's
Crusade.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
St. Louis, July 14.—William Jennings Bryan gave up the idea of being President before he reached from the Wil- son Cabinet, according to Major J. J. Dickinson, field secretary of the Navy League of America.

Major Dickinson was associated with the Senator from Pennsylvania for most of the Bryan regime as Assistant Secretary of State. He believes Bryan intends to become active in the prohibition movement, and will try to have a "dry" platform placed in the National Democratic platform next year. He predicts that "The Commoner" will support Wilson.

"Before the Baltimore convention," said Major Dickinson, "Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, called on Mr. Bryan and told him the Democrats of Kentucky were for Bryan for the nomination, but that they wished to know whether he was a receptive candidate or not. Bryan's reply was that he was not going to run for President again. 'The liquor men are against me,' he explained, 'and they will be strong enough to beat me.'"

TROUSSEAU BOUGHT, FATHER BANKRUPT

Twenty-two Pairs of Shoes,
Many Slippers and Gloves in
Outfit—Creditors Protest.

Frank Kee, a real estate operator of New York and New Brunswick, N. J., purchased for his daughter, Marion, a trousseau consisting of 11 pairs of gloves, 22 pairs of shoes, 11 pairs of slippers, 3 hats and a seal-skin coat. He threw in for good measure a quantity of silverware and a Persian rug. Then his daughter wed and he went into bankruptcy.

Now he can get out of his appeal to the United States District Court yesterday was denied by Judge Hand on the instance of his creditors, who insist that he has been hiding his assets and cite his prodigality as a parent and his extravagance as a husband. They say, a dog worth \$175.

CALLS PERLMUTTER THIEF

Potash Says He and Pal Stole
\$770 Silk.

Magistrate Ten Eyck looked up sharply yesterday when the clerk in the Jefferson Market court called out: "Potash against Perlmutter."

Potash, a silk jobber, of 144 Fifth Avenue, stepped up to press a charge of burglary against Wolf Perlmutter, fifty years old, of 29 Ludlow Street, and Joseph Schwartz, forty years old, of 140 Suffolk Street.

Potash said the two men entered his loft yesterday morning and took thirty-one pieces of silk, valued at \$770. They were held in \$1,500 bail each for a hearing on Friday.

Castle Smiles at Jail Bars; He'd Slip Out, Purrs His Wife

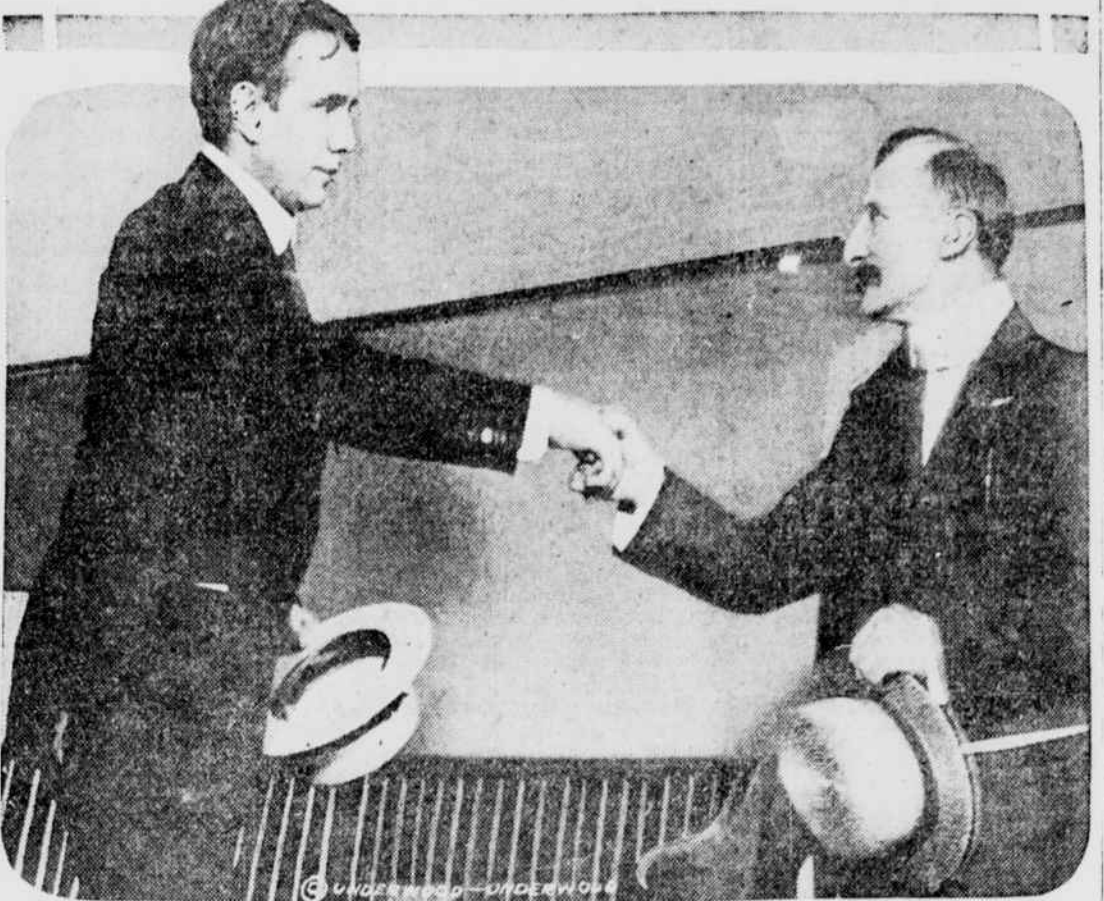
Dancer Whose Auto Bumped Rustic Policeman Poses
for Movies at Long Beach While Justice Fidgets
Over His Absence from Court.

Vernon Castle, one of America's foremost captains of industry, stands in the imminent danger of doing the farm-famous Castle Walk in the cheerless interior of the Long Beach jail, if he does not appear in court to-day to answer a summons served on him two weeks ago for violating a traffic ordinance.

Police Justice A. H. Parsons was more provoked than the lady left at the church when Vernon failed to appear day before yesterday at 10 a. m. the hour required by the summons. It is not every day that the dull routine of the court is favored with such a sensational incident as the presence of the distinguished capitalist, and no wonder Justice Parsons was peeved. It was like putting on a Sunday necktie for company that doesn't come.

Vernon is charged with having deliberately backed his big racing machine into Officer Elbert White, one of the Long Beach policemen. There were several automobiles standing by, and

Thaw Sane, Jury Declares; May Be Free To-morrow



"I want to keep out of the limelight now," said Harry Thaw to Foreman Robinson, shaking hands before a camera.

FLEEING CONVICT TREED; BROUGHT DOWN BY GUNS

Sing Sing Curses as Judas
Welfare Leaguer, Be-
trayer of Trust.

While Daniel O'Day, who is serving a sentence of six to twenty-four years in Sing Sing for attempted murder, was spreading the warden's laundry on the lawn to dry yesterday, he received word that his appeal for a new trial had been refused. He finished laying out Mr. Osborne's linen and then became the third man to escape from the prison in the last five weeks.

Three hours later, when guards brought him back, after finding him hidden in a tree a mile from Ossining, a roar went up from his fellow convicts. The word flew that they had caught the man who was false to his trust. Men clapped each other on the back and danced in glee. The jubilant racket penetrated to the death house, and even Becker pressed his face against the bars of his cell and asked what was the matter.

Warden Osborne took charge of the pursuit of O'Day. Officials of all railway stations near Ossining were notified. Guards, armed with shotguns, were sent out.

A group of these were returning to Sing Sing along the New York Central Railroad tracks when they met a section gang, directed by Patsy Ross, brawny and Irish. They asked if he had seen a runaway convict. After being assured of a reward, Ross said:

"He is roosting in the tree just above your heads."

Half a dozen levelled shotguns brought the runaway sliding to earth. It required all the strength of his guards to protect him against his former fellows of the Mutual Welfare League. They crowded around him, cursing him as a "Judas."

Warden Osborne had to personally escort O'Day to a cell.

Patsy Ross was paid \$50 from the Mutual Welfare League will probably add \$50 more.

Alienists Ignored in Reaching 50-Minute Verdict—

Cheers for Prisoner, Who
Shuns Broadway Inva-
tions and Dines at Wal-
dorf—Mother Calm, but
Happy.

A great crowd surged and trampled on each other's feet as they pressed about the imposing Chambers Street stairway of the County Courthouse. Then at the top appeared a tall man in a blue serge suit, flanked on each side by an escort of men in citizen's clothes. They were followed by a cordon of blue-coated policemen, who formed a line across the doorway and fought back a pack of struggling people who sought to keep close on the tall man's heels.

He stepped out into the limelight, like glare of the sun and majestically descended the broad steps of the courthouse alone, with his immediate escort, and then from the two thousand people in the street there went up a mighty shout.

The motion picture cameras churned, the crowd clapped and roared and shouted congratulatory words to Harry, as they called him in the emotion of the moment, imperilling each other's limbs as they fought to get nearer him.

Thaw Calm Amid Cheers.

Thaw received his public acclaim with becoming humility. Only once or twice did he lift his hat to acknowledge the shouts that wafted him down the courthouse steps. Once or twice he smiled and nodded as some catch phrase of congratulation caught his ear. But for the most part he gazed out dreamily over the heads of the crowd as if he did not see it. As far as known, Thaw was the only one there who had ever been confined in a lunatic asylum.

His honor escort of deputy sheriffs, for the press, he was taken up town first to his doctor and then to dinner at the Waldorf.

Thaw ate his first dinner as a man declared sane by twelve of his peers (as jurors were called even when they sit in judgment on a man legally called insane) at a conspicuous table in the main dining room near the Fifth Avenue windows.

Other hotels vied with the Waldorf for the boon of Thaw's presence. The Martingale, for one, sent an urgent request for the favor of being allowed to feed him on his first night out as a sane man. The hotel of Broadway 1 will dine there.

Perhaps, also, before anything more is written about the events surrounding the rendering of his jury's verdict, he may be allowed to hear in his very own words the statement he made for the press in the Sheriff's office.

"I had planned to leave immediately for Pittsburgh if the judge had given me a semi-declared sane. He said, 'and after resting there a few days begin my automobile trip to San Francisco. But I won't say anything about my plans now until the judge makes his decision.'"

Thaw's jury was out fifty minutes before they sent word to the court that they had agreed. They said afterwards (as jurors are called even when they sit in judgment on a man legally called insane) that part of this time was consumed in a delay to allow greater dignity to their deliberations. As soon as they went in to the deliberative chamber they took a preliminary ballot without discussion.

This ballot stood eleven for sane and one for insane. The one was cast by

WORKERS BATTLE REMINGTON CO.'S ARMED GUARDS

One Man Sent to Hospital
Insensible After Riot
in Factory Yard.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Bridgeport, Conn., July 14.—Rioting has already begun at the great war plant of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company. As a result of a battle between employees armed with bricks and guards wielding heavy clubs, one laborer is in St. Vincent's Hospital beaten into insensibility and others, it is said, were hurried away under cover of the darkness by their friends to receive treatment at home.

Labor leaders say the fighting to-night is but a slight indication of what will happen unless the Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting buildings for the Remington company, will allow the millwrights to become affiliated with the structural ironworkers. The two concerns must "come through" by Friday at midnight or else the huge plant and its twenty subsidiaries will be shut down with every wheel idle.

The melee to-night was unexpected. The Remington company, which, incidentally, says the whole question of the labor trouble is entirely up to the Stewart company, felt to-day that its workmen were satisfied, and that eventually all the difficulties would be adjusted without violence. But late this afternoon, as the men were filing out of the plant, many of them were on edge and grumbling.

As usual, scores of the laborers were lined up together while guards handed them their numbered checks, so they could pass the gates and return in the morning to work. The men began shoving, and some of the Burns guards spoke sharply to them. As nearly as can be learned, Frank Monte, a Portuguese laborer, the man who is in the hospital, made some remarks about what the laborers would do "when we go on strike."

Man Beaten Insensible.

Hot words followed between Monte and Stephen J. Lewis, a guard. The Portuguese boy, although an eighteen-year-old boy, is broad shouldered and powerful, tried to throw Lewis into an active construction ditch. The detective was falling as other guards grabbed them. Then the mix-up became general.

A police alarm and an ambulance call were sent in simultaneously from the box near the new factory at Boston and Sea View avenues, and Police Sergeant Ramsey and Patrolman Gregory arrived as an ambulance clanged up. Monte was taken to the hospital. He recovered consciousness after a time, but little could be learned from him, especially as he speaks only very broken English.

Thomas Conley, made a charge of breach of the peace against him. John A. Johnson, first vice-president of the structural iron workers, in a statement to the newspaper men this afternoon declared he had the power to tie the Remington plant in a knot.

"I can tie up not only construction but the whole city," he said.

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GERMANS HURLED BACK IN PRINCE'S DRIVE ON VERDUN

Paris Reports Repulse of
Thrust from North in
Argonne.

London, July 14.—Another German thrust toward Verdun, down the Aisne through the forest of the Argonne, has been stopped and a counter attack has carried the French to the enemy's trenches, according to to-night's reports from Paris. The German drive was an attempt to cut the Verdun-Paris railway, which runs through St. Menchould, and to relieve the pressure on the St. Mihiel wedge.

Berlin claims that the efforts of the Crown Prince's army have met "with complete success"; that the German forces captured French positions in the Argonne for a width of a mile and four-fifths and a depth of three-fifths of a mile; that Hill No. 245 was taken, and that nearly 3,000 prisoners were captured.

Paris, however, reports that the attack was repulsed. It admits that the French line momentarily recoiled, but declares that counter attacks arrested the progress of the Germans and drove them back. The gains which the Germans won yesterday did not exceed a quarter of a mile at any point, the French say, and the new French attacks are declared to have reached the German trenches.

This is the second success claimed for the Crown Prince in the Argonne during the last few weeks, but, as in the previous case, there is a complete conflict of testimony between the two headquarters.

May Stage Offensive There.

Although Paris contends the attack was a costly adventure for the Germans, the strength of the offensive leads the British press to speculate whether the Argonne or the Woerwa districts will not be selected for a general German offensive rather than the battlegrounds in Flanders.

North of Arras a new German offensive was launched, but without success, according to Paris. The French report that the Kaiser's forces attempted twice to sail from their trenches near Souchez. The bombardment of Arras and Soissons continues.

After a heavy bombardment the Germans attempted the recapture of the trenches near Pihen, in Flanders, but were repulsed. The British say the French were easily repulsed, according to the Paris statement.

French airmen continued attacks between Douai and Lille. Aeroplanes furnished with cannon bombarded a train, stopped between two stations, and forced a German flyer to land.

Repulse French at Souchez.

The German official statement says: "Fresh hand grenade attacks near the sugar refinery at Souchez were repulsed during the night."

"The French blew up without result a few mines in the neighborhood of Traxev, west of Craonne, and at Certe, in the Champagne, our bombardment with hand grenades preventing them

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TURKEY TO DISCUSS A SEPARATE PEACE

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Milan, July 14.—The Bucharest correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera" states that Nedjemken Effendi, Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fasmus Effendi, passed through Sofia yesterday.

They are said to be bound for Switzerland, where they will meet the representatives of the Entente powers and discuss a separate peace for Turkey.

London, July 15, 3:45 a. m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Vienna says the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the American Ambassador at Vienna on June 29 protesting against the shipment of munitions of war to the Entente Allies.

It is set forth that, although the Dual Monarchy is convinced that the American attitude arises from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality, yet "the question arises whether conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the wish of the American government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington Cabinet in a contrary direction."

"If this question is answered in the affirmative, and its affirmation cannot be doubted," according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian government, "then the question follows whether it does not seem possible or even necessary that appropriate measures should be taken to make fully respected the wish of the American government to remain strictly neutral vis-a-vis of both belligerent parties."

"A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband undisturbed if it takes the form or dimension whereby the neutrality of the country would be endangered. The export of war material as a proceeding of the present war is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

The press in Vienna, it is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

"Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany, which, however, is impossible owing to the war situation, it may be pointed out that the American government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these commodities between Americans and neutral countries was not permitted."

In conclusion the Austro-Hungarian government appeals to the United States to take the present note under careful consideration.

AUSTRIANS PREPARE
TO QUIT TRIESTE

Decide to Remove All Prisoners
and Tribunals to Graz—
Harvests Enormous.

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.
Zurich, July 14.—The council of Austro-Hungarian ministers held in Vienna last Sunday lasted eleven hours. The envoys discussed problems of the commissariat and other war matters.

It is announced that the tribunals of Trieste will be provisionally transferred to Graz. All prisoners in Trieste will be removed to Graz also.

An order has been issued by the government requisitioning all sugar, raw cotton and wool in the Austrian Empire. The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has announced that this year's harvest has broken all records, with 4,900,000 quintals (13,905,750 bushels). The press declares this magnificent harvest, with the economy in the use of flour introduced throughout the empire, remove all danger of a bread famine in the coming year.

BERCHTOLD ENLISTS
FOR ITALIAN FRONT

Ex-Foreign Minister of Austria
Joins Regiment of Which
Son Is Member.

Paris, July 14.—Count Leopold von Berchtold, ex-Foreign Minister of Austria, has enlisted as a volunteer in the 11th Regiment of Dragoons, fighting on the Italian front, according to a Havas dispatch. The count's son is a member of the same regiment.

It was reported early in June that Count von Berchtold, who was succeeded by Baron Burian in January, had offered his services in the Italian campaign as a volunteer automobilist. He had a farewell audience with Emperor Francis Joseph on July 4, when it was announced he had decided to go to the front as a cavalry reserve officer.

AMERICAN AIRMAN
KILLED BY FALL

Chicago, July 14.—Captain William A. Mattery, an American aviator, was killed by a fall of 5,000 feet while on duty with Villa's army in Mexico, according to a telegram received to-day by Ray Havas, the automobile racer.

Mattery's home was in Chicago.

\$94.30 to Pacific Coast and return, via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 21st Street and Broadway.—Adv.

WILSON NOTE WILL SATISFY U. S. PEOPLE

Capital Confident
Reply to Germany
Will Be Approved.

THINK BERLIN
DESIRES PEACE

Officials See in This Hope
That Way Out Will
Be Found.

TASK FAR FROM EASY

President's Answer Expected to
Convince Kaiser Time for
Parley Has Passed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 14.—"President Wilson's reply to the German note will satisfy the American people." This sentiment is heard on every side in official circles, and its general acceptance is indicative of the mutual confidence believed to exist between the Executive and the country at large on the government's policy toward Germany.

The President is deeply conscious of the gravity of the task that confronts him in framing a reply to Germany that shall at once uphold the dignity of the United States and bear witness to his desire to preserve peaceful relations with Germany, officials say, and he will strive by every means to embody in the note a faithful expression of public sentiment.

In view of the previous notes of this government in which Germany was held to a "strict accountability" and was warned that "no word or act" would be omitted to protect American rights on the high seas, the President's problem is regarded as exceedingly difficult.

Many officials frankly say they see no means by which a friendly tone can be consistently maintained. They assert that the time for further parley with the German government has passed, and that the President's answer should settle the rights of American lives and property on the high seas once and for all. Germany, these officials declare, should willingly grant President Wilson's demands in the interest of humanity and justice if it is really sincere in its protestations of friendship for this country.

It is believed in many quarters, however, that Germany is sincerely desirous of peace, and that a way can be found to reach an understanding.

No Recent Overt Act.

President Wilson, it is thought, may take account of the fact that while Germany has refused so far to give the guarantees demanded by the United States, no overt act has been committed since the sinking of the Lusitania which would indicate that Germany is continuing the policy of disregarding American rights.

The belief is general that Germany has given instructions to submarine commanders to spare passenger ships, and to be particularly careful in ships where Americans are concerned. It remains for the President to determine whether this feeling is so widespread as to demand consideration in framing his reply.

Should the President choose to consider this change of policy by Germany a sufficient response to his demands for assurances that no such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania shall take place in the future, there remains only the case of the Lusitania itself to be adjusted.

In the opinion of certain officials with pacific tendencies, the maximum requirement of the President's note is a firm demand for indemnity for past injuries. These officials believe the United States should inform Germany that it is relying on her good faith and humanity to respect international law in the future.

As this demand is in substance regarded by officials who incline to the other extreme as the minimum, it is considered likely that the President will seriously consider sending a note of just such character.

As one official, who inclines to neither extreme, expressed it: "We have asked Germany for two things—reparation for past injuries and assurances that they shall not recur. Let us say to the German government: 'Your actions since the Lusitania affair are sufficient assurance for the future. We ask you now to repair the past.'"

Think Germany Would Agree.

It is thought Germany would readily respond to the American demands if put in such form, but that she will never openly give assurances because of popular sentiment in the German Empire, which demands a continuance without abridgment of the submarine campaign.

Such a note would necessarily include a repetition of the warnings previously issued. It would express reliance on German good faith, all claim to which would be forfeited by a

A Portrait of Elihu Root

A full-page portrait of Elihu Root is one of the striking features of The Sixteen Page Graphic Section next Sunday. You will want to see this picture, particularly because in The Sunday Tribune also appears a remarkably good article based on a long, intimate talk with Mr. Root. You will want to keep this picture because it is an excellent likeness, beautifully printed in browns, worth framing for your home.

The Tribune Graphic Section

First to Last—the Truth:
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